and honored by the Master in being permitted to bring many souls out of darkness to see Jesus as the Light of the World.

The Methodist Magazine has been received, and contains the following interesting articles and attractive stories and poems: "Through the Hungarian Plains," by John Sziklay; "Locarno and its Valleys," by J. Hardmeyer; "Over the Cottian Alps," by V. Barbier; "Silence," by Amy Parkinson; "Bishop Hannington"; "Methodist Deaconesses at Work," by Mary S. Daniels, B.A.; "A Nova Scotia Missionary among the Cannibals," by Miss Tweedie; "Cottonopolis," by James Lumsden; "The Class-Meeting: Its Place and Power in Methodism"; "Undaunted Dick"; "The Destiny of the Earth," by Prof. Winchell; "All He Knew," by John Habberton; "Industrial Progress," by Geo. A. Chase; "Methodism, the Johannine Gospel"; "Religious Intelligence," by the Rev. E. Barrass, D.D.

The Missionary Review of the World for September is of unusual interest. "The Year 1890 in Japan," by Prof. George William Knox, D.D.; "Buddhism and Christianity," by the Rev. E. Snodgrass; "Buddhism and Romanism," by the Rev. George L. Mason; "Education and Evangelism," by the Rev. Charles C. Starbuck; "A Plea for Medical Missions," by Clarence Thwing, M.D.; "The Free Church of Scotland's Twenty-seven Medical Missionaries," by Geo. Smith, LL.D.; "Paul, the Missionary," by the Rev. John Ross; "The Recent Audience with the Emperor of China," by Boudinot C. Atterbury, M.D., are among the valuable contributions to the department of "Literature of Missions." In the "International Department," edited by the Rev. J. T. Gracey, D.D., are the following timely topics: "Dr. Cyrus Hamlin on Restoring Palestine to the Jews," "The Need of Special Preparation for Foreign Service," "The Riot in China," etc. Published by Funk & Wagnalls, New York, and 63 Bay Street Toronto. \$2 per year; 25 cents single numbers. In clubs of ten, \$1.50.

Editoqial and Contributed.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

SHALL the quarter-million line be passed this year? Circumstances are propitious. Rarely before have such magnificent harvests been reaped, and the tendency of prices is upward, owing to an inferior wheat crop in Europe. The prospect is that a vast amount of money will be afloat during the approaching autumn and winter.

In this year of great plenty would it not be a seemly thing to present a thankoffering unto the Lord? O ye whose barns are filled with plenty, while you receive the gift do not forget the Giver. Such harvests as you have reaped are a test to see if you will honor the Lord with your substance and the first-fruits of your increase.

The gross income of the Society last year was about \$143,000, or an average of about \$1 per member. But if we take the amount from subscriptions and collections only, omitting all other sources of income, it shows the yearly givings of the people to be but \$172,000, or an average of sixty-one cents per member. Perhaps to this should be added the Sunday-school offerings, which would bring up the average to eighty-two cents per member. This is far below the ability of the Church.

In proof of the foregoing, we only need to remind our readers of what has often been said in these pages, that one cent a day for missions (an amount within reach of the poorest), supplemented by one cent a week from each scholar in our Sunday-schools, would give an income of almost one million of dollars, with all miscellaneous sources of income to the good. Why talk of the quarter-million line when the million line might easily be passed? Shall we begin the year with this aim—an average of one cent a day from every member throughout the Church?

It is a curious circumstance that, speaking broadly the great divisions of Christianity follow race lines rather than geographical limits. Thus the German and Anglo-Saxon peoples are largely Protestant; the Sclavic races adhere to the Greek Church; while the Latin races are mostly Roman Catholic.

THE population of Europe is about 350,000,000, and is divided religiously as follows:—Roman Catholics, 165,000,000; Protestants, 90,000,000; Oriental churches, 85,000,000; Jews, about 5,000,000; Mohammedans, about the same. It will surprise some to learn that there are more Protestants (or, at least, non-Catholics) in Austria than in France; the former having 12,000,000 out of a population of 37,000,000, while the latter has less than 1,000,000 out of a population of 39,000,000.

THE Propaganda of Rome shows consummate wisdom in putting forth its chief efforts in countries where the Church is weakest. Protestants often pursue a reverse policy. In Denmark, in 1850, the Catholic Church had but three missionaries, 300 members, and no church edifices. Now it has thirty-seven missionaries, 150 members of religious orders, 3,700 members, ten churches, six public and six private chapels, a Jesuit college, a high school for boys. This does not show very rapid growth, but it shows a determination to conquer.

THE Wesleyan Mission in Fiji is, in some respects, the most remarkable in the world. Out of a population